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JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

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AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING. BOWNRY THEATRE, Bowery,-Mistraton Bough-

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WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Weed's Munical Hall, 444 Bread-

New York, Sunday, August 29, 1852.

The unusually heavy and almost continuous fall of rain which set in yesterday afternoon, and continued up to midnight, interfered with the working of the wires, and rendered it impossible to supply our readers with the usual amount of telegraphic information from all quarters. Complaints are beginning to reach us from Virginia, and elsewhere in the South, of injury done to the tobacco and some other crops, by recent rains; and we now have some cause to fear that the immense amount of water which fell in this vicinity last night, has done no little damage. Many roads, bridges, and stacks of grain, and, perhaps, some fields of the growing buckwheat, have probably been knocked down; but then the majority of the corn and late pasture fields have been greatly benefitted. Here, in the city, the rain has operated as a most excellent sanative, at the expense of a few awnings, posts, and leaky roofs. It has done more to cleanse our streets, alleys and sewers, from nauseous filth, than all the inspectors, with their sweepers, scrapers, and earts, have done for a month

On reference to the congressional proceedings, it will be seen that the Senate yesterday finished its work on the Civil and Diplomatic bill, and sent it to the House; after which a communication was received from the President relative to the Lobos Islands. The despatch from ex-Secretary Graham confirms the statement that a war vessel has been erdered to protect the rights of American seamen in procuring guano at said islands. Secretary Webster also has something to say, concerning the postscript appended to his letter to Capt. Jewett, which we published a few days ago. After making various amendments, and listening to a dialogue be tween several gentlemen on the subject of gas, in the course of which Messrs. Weller and Smith appear to have got very angry, the Senate passed the Army Appropriation bill. Two or three other bills of an important character were also passed.

Gen. Armstrong, of the Union, was vesterday elected printer to the Senate. Having now got the work of both branches of Congress, and there being a great amount of it to do, the General will, doubtless, be able to line his pockets handsomely, and not be compelled to apply for relief, like poor Mr. Ritchie, for want of remunerating prices. The Union is safe for some time to come ; but what will become of the Republic.

Netwithstanding the scene of excitement and confusion which yesterday occurred in the House of Representa ives, in relation to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, the body managed to get through with an extraordinary amount of important | and out canal hunkers. Follett is working business. An attempt was made to report a bill for the establishment of a branch mint in this city, but, as usual, this was objected to by a member from Philadelphia. How it is possible for any enlightened bedy of men to be swayed in this matter, by the narrow minded enviousness of a few of the Pennsylvania delegation, is something that cannot be accounted for in any rational manner. The immense quantities of gold dust that have poured into this city ought to convince any man of sane mind of the necessity for a mint here. That this will continue to be the great receiving depot of the precious me tals there can be no possible doubt. The steamship Ohio is hourly expected here with two million worth of dust, and yet we are refused the privilege of being allowed to coin this dust, but for that purpose must needs send it over to an inland town.

The morning hour was consumed by the House in discussing a measure to benefit numerous railroad companies, by extending the time for the. payment of duties on the iron they have imported. Senate's amendments to the River and Harbor bill, and the Indian Appropriation bills, were all concurred in. The passage of the River and Harbor bill will be a most agreeable surprise to the friends of that measure. The large votes in its favor in both branches of Congress, show that both whigand democrats stand nearly on the same ground on this subject. The select committee appointed to in. vestigate Secretary Corwin's conduct, in connection with the Gardiner felaim, reported that, owing to the necessity of examining a large numbe of witnesses, it would be impossible to get at the facts in the case before the close of the present ression. The committee requested privilege to sit during the recess, and to send for persons and papers, in order to enable them to report on the re-assembling of Congress in December. This was granted.

The squabble which occurred in the House. relative to the Senate's amendments to the Civil and Diplomatic bill, indicates that many of the members are averse to being driven into extreme measures, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour. Hitherto the House has generally managed to keep back the appropriation bills until it was too late for the Senate to properly deliberate upon them ; but this time the latter body got the bills in pretty good season, and availed itself of the opportunity to disfigure them most unmercifully, having made something like sixty pages of amendments to the Civil and Diplomatic bill alone. A committee of conference was appointed, and the bill being returned to the Senate, that body decided that it would stick to its amendments, and appoint-

ed a committee to meet the one from the House. The political intelligence given under the telegraphic head contains some rather interesting features. It will be observed that about twenty of the delegates elected to the Scott Whig Convention in Massachusetts, some of whom are the most promipent whigs in that State, have declined to serve. Among these are Hon. Edward Everett, who has lately been engaged in editing the life of Mr. Web ster, and the Hon. Rufus Choate, who represented Boston in the Baltimore Convention, and who, next to Mr. W. himself, is probably the most popular member of the party in New England. The declination of these gentlemen to attend the Scott Convention, will unquestionably greatly strengthen the Webster movement in the North. It will also be seen that the Webster feeling is gradually gaining ground in North Carolina and Georgia. When will the Secretary's friends make a move in his vicinity ! Let them not delay, for procrastina-

tion has hitherto been the main court of their

In another part of the paper will be for report of the inquest upon the body of Mr. Loo Stearnes. A rumor got abroad on Friday morning, that this gentleman had committed suicide by taking some sort of poison. We are glad to find this was not the case, as stated in a paragraph yesterday morning. The peculiar course of practice pursued towards the patient was, we suppose, a main sause of the origin of the report. We could not get the depositions taken before the Coroner on Friday, through some slight oversight of his clerk, and hence our publication of the paragraph.

The attention of our readers is directed to various telegraphic despatches, and a great variety of religious, local, and other interesting intelligence, with which our columns, this morning, abound. The general importance of the matter renders special references superfluous.

Charges against Canal Officer-Rupture in the Canal Board-a Family Fend of a Dangerous Character.

Frem developements recently made, there is reason to believe that the most deadly fend exists among the democratic members of the Canal Board at Albany. Although the meetings of that body are in private, generally, and the public know very little or anything in relation to its transactions, yet the proceedings are occasionally so boisterous, and unharmonious, that one party or the other exposes them to public view. We find an exposure of this nature in the Albany Atlas, of Friday, the 27th of August, furnished, no doubt, by George W. Newell, the auditor of the Canal Department. In a lengthy and colored statistical communication to the Board, he refers to the act of the Legislature of 1846, in which it is declared that if the Auditor is not satisfied with any amount rendered by either of the Superintendents of Repairs, he (the Auditor) shall notify the Canal Board and Commissioners of the Canal Fund of that fact. Although this law has been in effect four years, still this is the first instance in which the auditor has complained of the unsatisfactery nature of suchfaceounts. In this instance, his complaints are exclusively directed against Smith A. Waterman, Superintendent of the first section of the Erie canal, embracing a distance of nineteen miles from Albany, all of which is of the enlarged size. The increase of expenditure for six months, from first of February to the first of August, the present year, the Auditor says is 130 per cent over the corresponding months in 1851, in which year there was expended for repairs \$29,996, and in the present year the sum of \$69,003, being an increase of \$39,-907. The other Superintendent specially complained of, is David Barrett, having in charge section No. 3, being the northern section of the Champlain canal, whose expenditures, it is alleged by the Auditor, exceed those of last year, up to the first of August, 154 per cent. Upon these general charges and complaints, Mr. Attorney General Chatfield offered a resolution forthwith discharging the said Waterman and Barrett from the service of the State. This was not adopted; but one offered by Mr. Comptroller Wright, requiring the said Superintendents personally to appear before the Canal Board, on the 7th

day of September, was adopted. The report of the proceedings of said Board further divulges the fact, that Mr. Attorney General Chatfield offered resolutions, on the 3rd of August, highly censuring the course pursued by Commission er Mather, in making contracts with individuals for exeavating the Albany basin, an area of fifty or sixty acres, at a probable expenditure of \$50,000 or \$100,000, without consulting the Canal Board or the Legislature. The resolution also directs the State Engineer to make an accurate survey, and exhibit an estimate of expenditure therefor, to be submitted to the Canal Board for its action.

Such are a spesimen of the tumults and family jars which prevail in the democratic Canal Board. We apprehend that other objects are sought after than an inquiry into the conduct of these canal officials. There is now going on in the ranks of the 'united democracy" a bitter strife for a candidate for Governor. In the Canal Board are Sanford E Church, L. S. Chatfield, F. S. Randall, radical free soil Van Buren barnburners, and John C. Wright, a "soft shell," said to be of the softest kind, who are moving heaven and earth, and intend removing every hunker on the canal, in order to accomplish the nomination of Seymour, at Syracuse, on Wednesday. On the other hand, there are McAlpine, Follett, and Mather-out for a re-nomination for Canal Commissioner; and Mather-since the invitation given him by Cornelius Bogardus to read a paper at Tammany Hall-has set himself up as a candidate for Governor, in opposition to Seymour. The two Superintendents shove alluded to are opposed to Seymour's nemination, and presumed to be in favor of Mather. This fully accounts for the milk in the cocoanut Besides these candidates, put up according to the line of safe precedent, we have various others set apart among the democracy outside-such as G. W. Clinton, of Buffalo, Col. Curtis, of the Zine Mining Company, in New Jersey-to say nothing of floating candidates, without number, character, or preten sions of any kind, to recommend them to the convention.

Now, in view of this state of things among the leaders of the " harmonious" democracy at the capital, what does it indicate? Does it look like obtaining a victory on the State ticket? Is there not mething ominous in the fact, that two hunker Superintendents should be attacked by the Auditor. and a hunker Commissioner by the Attorney Gene ral, on the very eye of selecting candidates for State officers? The time is now so near at hand for the State convention, that there can searcely exist a doubt but this matter will be discussed there-that the barnburners in the Canal Board will be repremanded and highly censured for opening the wound again before the election. The office seekers would have preferred that such charges should have been deferred until after the election. They now see that as the breach has been opened at the Canal Board, the feeling must eventually extend throughout the State, and the result may be that the whigs will elect their Governor, Lieutenant Governorthereby securing the Senate, the House of Assembly, and a Canal Commissioner, and likely carry the electoral vote of the State for General Scott. The only remedy is to nominate for candidate as Governor some one not connected with any of the old cliques of office holders or office seekers; but to take some sound, able, honest man, such as General Ward, of Westehester, whose character as a demoeratic statesman and a man of honor and integrity is without spot or blemish.

THE RECENT PRIMARY ELECTIONS .- The democratic primary elections that have been just held, exhibited an unusual amount of rum, rowdyism, and rascality, and the disgust of respectable and peaceful citizens is deep and unmistakable. There is no confidence in these nominations, or in the organizations under whose auspices they have been accomplished. Look, for instance, at the two tickets put forward for the First ward. The first one being filled with one set of fighting men and emigrant runners, another set of the same class thought hey had as good a right to be on as their neigh oors, and they revolted and got up another ticket.

Thus both the tickets presented a list of hackmen, aggage smashers, emigrant runners, and professional fighting men. One of these tickets has been successful, according to the Inspectors, while the men on the other side dispute the election. But it makes little difference which ticket is ultimately triumphant-both are alike. Neither truly represents the ward. It was a struggle between two sets of rowdies for the ascendancy, and whichever succeeds the delegates will be rowdies; and these are the kind of men who are to nominate the candidates for the numerous offices to be filled at the ensuing elections. Will they not select men of their own stamp, or wealthy corrupt men, who are equally unsuited

for office, but who will come down with the cash for

the votes of the purchased delegates?

How does it come to happen that such del these men have been long used by the leaders of the democratic party for their own purposes, and finding out their importance, and elated with their suc-cess on former occasions, they come to the conclu-sion that they are the masters, instead of the ser-vants, of the men who formerly hired them. They have accordingly set up on their own hook, the General Committee either not being in funds to employ them, or believing that they would be better off without their services in the present state of public opinion in reference to this rum and rowdy influence at primary elections. Thus have the rowdies become politicians and delegates

The tickets, generally, however, contain some respectable names, which may redeem the nominations from infamy. These men, by their influence, firmness, and persuasion, may succeed in having good men selected at the nominating conventions about to be held at Tammany Hall. If they do not, the whigs will have the game in their own hands, by nominating men of character and weight in the community; and in that event we shall go for the whig ticket, and it will be elected, too, by an overwhelming majority. If both parties should fail in nominating their best men, then we have every reason to believe that the independent men of both parties who have been so long disgusted with the primary elections, and the nominations that emanate from them, will start an independent ticket, which will rally around it the citizens generally, irrespective of party, and will eventuate in the defeat of both factions, and he triumph of law, and order, and integrity, over violence and corruption. We, at least, will give our warmest advocacy to such a ticket and such a movement. We do not recognise any authority in the present organizations, either of the whigs or democrats, any more than in any other set of men of equal respectability in their respective parties; and unless they do what is right at the ensuing conventions, they will find that the citizens generally will not recognise their authority, appointed as they originally were by the rum and rowdy influences which have so long swayed these elections, and which even for party purposes become null and void, when they cease to accomplish the legitimate designs for which such organizations were originated : namely : to select those men for office most worthy of the support of the party to which they belong, and, therefore, best calculated to secure the victory, and to answer the ends for which government is instituted-"the greatest good to the greatest num-

There is not a more important railroad route in the Union than that between New York and Washington. It has not only to meet the wants of travelers passing to and tro between the great commereial metropolis and the little federal capital of the nation, but it is a part of the great mail route between this city and New Orleans, and is also the great line of the passenger travel, north and south, of the seaboard States. Yet it hangs back under the two great obstacles of high fares and low speed -at such a scale of charges, and at such a rate of speed, as are not only without excuse, but amount to a positive imposition upon the public. Some progress has been made in abating the actual nuisances of a railroad trip to Washington, within the last year or two, for which the public are duly thankful. Baggage at New York is checked through to Washington, whereas, some twelve or eighteen months ago, the extortions of hack drivers and baggage smashers, at Philadelphia and Baltimore, upon a man and wife with half a dozen trunks. or less, often exceeded their actual railroad expenses between the two cities. The speed has been improved-the fare, too, has been somewhat reduced convenience, including the omnibus transportation through the several cities on the route. These ameliorations of a bad system are owing to the establishment of our steamship lines to Charleston and Savannab. But still, there are several drawbacks

calling loudly for reform. The fare between New York and Washington, including a limited amount of baggage, is, for one passenger \$7,80, di ided as follows:-

and impositions upon the public, in this business,

From New York to Philadelphia 90 miles, From Philadelphia to Baltimore 67 " From Baltimore to Washington 40 " Total,..... 227 " \$7 80 Or about three and a third cents per mile, at the rate of 19 miles to the hour, allowing twelve hours for the express train, though it more frequently occupies thirteen or fourteen—an hour or two not being considered much out of the way. Now let us see how this rate of speed and of charges will compare

with our principal Northern roads:-

Now, why cannot the distance of 227 miles to Washington be run in eight hours as well as the 238 niles to Boston? All the natural advantages are in favor of the former route; yet it takes one third more time than the trip to Boston, and one third more money. The right of way, and the cost per mile of railroads in the New England States, will average \$50,000 a mile. South of New York the cost does not exceed an average of \$20,000 a mile The country is more level, the soil is cheaper, and is free from those hills, masses and beds of rock, the excavation of which is such a heavy item of expense

in the grading of our Northern roads. There is a sort of joint stock speculating compact, however, between the railroad companies of New Jersey and Maryland and those States, which is the great drawback to the reduction of the fares, and the increase of speed on the road to Washington. The aforesaid companies, for the monopoly which they enjoy, pay a tax upon each passenger into the State treasury, and thus, through an unconst tutional exclusion of all competition, the company is protected on the one hand, while on the other the State is supported by a shameless tax upon the citizens of other States. Each paying railroad passenger through New Jersey pays fifteen cents towards the payment of the debts of that State, and in Maryland, we believe, he pays fifty. This will account for the atrocious extortion and imposition of nearly five cents a mile for the forty miles between Baltimore and Washington; and this is the result of a chartered monopoly. If a competing road were allowed, we should soon have this five cents a mile reduced to two cents; and as Congress has powe, over the subject, it is to be hoped that, for the cheaper and speedier transportation of the mails, it will authorize the construction, by government contract, if necessary, of a new railroad post route through each of the States of New Jersey and Maryland. By this means we shall soon bring Wa shington within eight hours distance of New York, and cut down the fare from \$7 80 to four or five dollars, for a through ticket. The time for these aforesaid railroad monopolies has nearly expired. They ought not to be any longer tolerated.

ARTISTIC CONVENTION .- A public meeting of the American Musical Fund Society, and of the members of the musical profession in general, of this city, is called to convene at Metropolitan Hall, tomorrow afternoon, for the purpose of consulting on musical affairs, and consulting as to the benefit which the society is to take in Castle Garden, on Saturday. While the members and friends of the profession are assembled to-morrow, would it not be proper for them to consider what is to be done in the way of giving a grand complimentary reception to Madame Sontag, the Queen of Song, who will shortly arrive in New York? It is a tribute which genius such as hers deserves, and is entitled to expect, from the musical associations of this great city.

"BUY A BROOM—BUY A BROOM."—The New York ergan of the Seward abolition party, which was the first of the whig journals to malign the private char-acter of the demogratic candidate, and denounce General Pierce as a coward and a drunkard, is beginning to confess its fears of being able, by that or any other means, te carry General Scott into the White House at the next election. Calumny is con-fessedly a powerless weapon against their democratic antagonist, mass meetings have all proved failures; and the enthusiasm sought to be created throughout the country, on the military renown of General Scott, could not be forced up to the effervescing point, but proved as flat as stale beer. In this almost bopedition of the whig party, the acute philosopher of the Tribune finds one grand nostrum by which he professes to be able to reanimate it, and give new vitality to its flickering lamp of existence. Like that sage currier, immortalized in the old school books who, when

A town feared a siege, and held consultation.
Which was the best method of fortification,
took part in the council of the elders, and declared it te be his firm conviction, that "there was nothing like leather," so the modern exemplar of that patriotic individual says, in relation to the mode of carrying on the Presidential campaign-Gentlemen, you may do what you like, but there's nothing -tracts.

Let them—the tracts—become general, and it is not possible that Gen. Scott should be beaten; but let them be neglected, or but partially provided for, and he will very probably be defeated. * If the content be given over to the Janizaries of party—the men who always "go the ticket right or wrong"—Gen. Scott will be beaten inevitably.

This is the greatest discovery of modern days, and beats the embalming invention hollow. Infuse a certain substance into the carotid artery-(saith the ingenious French physician) -and the dead body shall be preserved from decomposition-stuff the whig body well with my political tracts, saith the American philosopher, and there can be no such thing as its demolition or defeat by its democratic adversary. It is a sovereign remedy, and within he reach of all.

The confident and swaggering tone of this political empiric is highly amusing, and shows how very low certain people will descend for the sake of such filthy dross as dollars and cents. He announces, as one of the ingredients in his wonderful clixir, a tract by Carey, entitled "Ireland's Miseries;" but the ignorant will be at a loss to make out any connection between the Presidential election in this country, and the condition of Ireland in the last century, or how this is going to help General Scott in the present generation. The cost of this ingredient is very trifling, only \$10 per thousand, \$1 25 per hundred, or two cents singly; but its efficacy is testified to by its publisher, of the Tribune, as being 'of universal force and pertinence." The campaign life of General Scott, in French, English, and German, also enters very largely into the compound. But that which is relied upon as possessing the greatest virtue of all, is "Why I am a Whigby Horace Greeley." We don't see why several other tracts, dequal interest to the public, and in the same style as the latter, should not be immediately written and issued, so as to avail in the coming election. Such tracts, for instance, by the same writer, as "Why I am a Fourrierite," I sport such a shocking white hat," "Why I wear such a long tailed coat," "Why I have such a penchant for stuffing one leg of my old pants down my boot," and others of equal importance and philosophic bearing, would doubtless go off with as great a furore as "Uncle Tom's Cabin," or the "Forrest Divorce Case;" and if they would not succeed in elevating "old Chepultepec" to the Presidency, they would at all events fully answer the publisher's ends, by bringing money into his purse. Shall we have an immediate issue of these interesting literary works? The tract of "Why I am a Whig," is entirely unneeded to enlighten the public. Every one knows why the wri ter is a whig; it is because he makes a little money pamphlets.

This is the organization by which the sapient Ulysses of the whig party proposes to procure the popular votes for Gen. Scott, and carry him into office. Nothing is more simple than the mode he proposes. Let clubs be formed throughout the ountry-let his tracts be bought up and circulated, and - what then? Why, if the whigs even are defeated, the discomfiture will be of little consequence, while he has the profits of the tract concern in his wallet. The whole affair looks like his correspondence with Dr. Talbot Watts, in which he says that time is money, and if he was expected to puff the quack medicines he should have to expend time in testing their qualities, and would require payment for his loss of time. On precisely the same principle he is ready to work for the whig party, and try to get up a fuss and enthusiasm in avor of Gen. Scott, if the whigs will only buy up his tracts, "just going at the low figure of two cents each." Most worthy representative of the ancient currier! they may say what they like, but "there's nothing like leather!"

Marine Affairs,

The STEAMSHIP SOUTHERNER, Capt. Foster, arrived yesterday morning in sixty hours from Charleston. She prought us a full supply of late Southern papers.

The STEAMSHIP FRANKLIN, Capt. Watton, left her dock at noon yesterday for Havre, touching at Southampton with 101 passengers, whose rames we publish in another column. Her specie amounted to \$402,144 90 LAUNCHED.—At Somerset, 26th instant, a schooner of about 200 tops, called the William Allen, owned by Capt

Staples and others, of Taunton.

City Intelligence.

INQUEST UPON THE BODY OF MR. STEARNES—EXTRA-ORDINARY TREATMENT.

Coroner Ives held an inquest last Friday, at No. 31
Henry street, upon the body of Mr. Leo Stearnes, a na-tive of Germany, who died in that house at about seven o'clock the previous morning. The ideceased was aged about this fire access.

about thirty-five years.

Joseph Regensburger, being duly sworn, said—I reside
at No. 42 East Breadway, I am a practising physician; I
was called to the deceased yesterday morning, at six
o clock; I found him in a state of exhaustion, covered all Joseph Regensburger, being duly sworn, said—I reside at No. 42 East Breadway; I am a practising physician; I was called to the deceased yesterday morning, at six o clock; I found him in a state of exhaustion, covered all over with sudanins: he died in about a quarter of an hour afterwards; I tound a warm cap upon his head; his body wa covered with a couple of binnicets, and a large feather bed, weighing about thirty pounds; he was sweating cold sweat; the pupils were dilated, heart warm, feet and hands cold; he was putting out at his mouth a little yellow matter; he had no pulse; the carotids were releasing a little; the deceased fold me that the dector said his father had had syphilis, and that he (deceased) had inherited it from him; that he (the doctor) wanted o concentrate that virus upon the aurface, and that he ave him sudorifies to produce that effect; he gave deceased also, other medicine; I learned from the family that he doctor had kept the deceased sweatlog powerfully for 1ght days; the deceased that be encomined for some time; I say him about twelve days before; I did not find any-hing scrious in his case, upon examination; he diad yeserday morning, about half past six o'clock; I think the reatment to have been wrong; I see no reason for making him sweat for eight days; I am of opinion that the reatment to which he was subjected contributed to his death; the doctor's name, who attended the deceased, was Fritz; I do not know his first name; he resides in Liberty street, three or four doors from Broadway, at No. 80.

John A Liddell, being duly sworn, deposed—I reside at 80 Prince street; I have made a post mortem examination of the body of the deceased, assisted by Doctor Regensburger; I found the body in an advanced stage of decomposition; the pupils were dilated; the lungs were congested, they also exhibited traces of tuberculous disease which had been repaired; the heart was rather larger than natural, its cavities dilated; the stomach contained considerable gas, its mucous manhrase was confed over

crop of buckwheat. A good many loafers in the parks, on the Battery, and along the docks, got well washed, and, on the whole, we expect this will be a healthy and comfortable day.

LLENES ON BOARD A SHIP.—The entire crew of the Portuguese brig Guocula de Maria, lying in East river, between Clinton and Mottgemery streets, were seized ill at a late hour on Friday night, or early yesterday morning, with violent pains over the abdomen and intestines. The Captain of the Seventh ward police, accompanied by some of his officers, visited them, and, procured the attendance of Doctor Lodge. One man ston died, and three others remain ill. The captain of the police reports that he had a most disqueting duty, owing to the fifthly state of the hole in which the men of this vessel slept. It was only ten feet square, into which eleven men were headdled to sleep, eat, and stive to exist. No doubt this state of things produced the illness of which the man died. He had been hard at work during Friday, eat heartily of coarse food, and drank large quantities of water. The authorities of the port should not allow a ship to be kept in the state which the captain mentions, as it tends to produce disease, particularly during such warm weather. Coroner I we held an inquest yesterday merning, on board the brig, upon the body of the man referred to above. He was named Louis Gormes Doreia, a native of Portugal, and about twenty-dive years of age. The only witness examined was Dr. Price B. Lodge, of No. 389 Cherry street, who deposed:—I was sulled to visit the deceased in the middle of last Friday night, when I found him labering under symptome of choiera. I saw him again this morning, and my opinion is that the cause of death was choicera. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death from choicera." The coroner had to proceed again to the brig, yesterday, and beld another inquest upon the body of a man named Lorenzo Carabello Dola Santos, another Portugues sailor, who died after Doreia. Dr. B. L. Budd Lewren:—Is alphysician and deputy coroner of

of the day. Coroner Ives held an inquest upon the body at the Tombs.

Mr. Walter Butler, a friend of deceased, testified to his parting with him at the corner of Walker street and the Bowery, between eight and nine o'clock on Friday night; deceased was complaining for a few days past of his head, and a feeling of tightness in his chest; and then said he would take some saits when he went home; he had a gold watch on at the time; deceased was a New York pilot; had a wife but no children.

Officers Judge and Nealis, of the Eighteenth district, testified to their finding the body in Elizabeth street, on Friday night; it was lying upon the sidewalk and deceased had his head resting on his band; they brought the body to the station house. Dr. biddell said he made a post mortem examination of the body, and from the appearances presented upon examination of the lungs and substance of the brain, he was of opinion that deceased died of apoplexy. The jury returned a verdict of death from apoplexy.

Death by Drowning—Inquest.—Coroner Ives held an

died of apoplexy. The jury returned a verdict of death from apoplexy.

DEATH BY DROWNING—INQUEST.—Coroner Ives held an inquest yesterday morning, at the house of Thomas McClellan, between Thirty ninth and Fortieth streets, North rives, upon the bray of an answers wan, which was found floating in the stream at seven o clock. Mr. S. Brownall, a resident of Williamsburg, deposed to his seeing the body in the water at the above hour; he took a boat and followed the body from Thirty-righth street to Fortieth street, and grappled it there, and towed it to Thirty ninth street. This testimony was corroborated by Charles Girard. The jury returned a verdict of drowning, under circumstances to them unknown. The deceased appeared to be about five feet eight teches in height; had long brown hair inclined to curl; no whiskers. He was dressed in a white shirt, plaid cotton pants of blue and red, his arms were marked with India ink: on the right one was the figure of a salior holding a flag in his hand, with a female by his side; over their heads was the figure of an eagle; on the left was the shape of a dancing girl, with a garland of flowers in her hand; and on the wrist there were some marks which the Coroner could not make out; upon the feet was a pair of coatse shoes.

shoes.

EARLY MIGRATION OF GEESE.—An immense flock of wild geese were observed passing over our city about five o'clock last evening on their way South. They were stretched out in a single irregular line, estimated to extend from a half mile to a mile in length.

stretched out in a single irregular line, estimated to extend from a half mile to a mile in length.

Jumping After a Ferry Boat—Drowned,—An Irishman, named Bryan Mageoniss, was drowned about seven o'clock yesterday (Saturday) morning, in attempting to jump on board one of the Williamsburg ferry boats, after she had left her moorings at Peck slip. The Coroner held an inquest upon his body, at the house of William Collins, No. 27 ½ Mulberry street. Andrew Magenniss, brother to deceased, deposed—Deceased and myself started at a quarter past six o'clock in the morning, to go to look for work at Williamsburg; the boat had left about ten feet; deceased jumped after it, missed his footing, and fell into the water; he clung to the boat; I ran towards him, when he let go his hold on the boat, and sank as he swam to the bridge; a grappling from was thrown to him, but he did not reach it, and was drowned. Thomas Leaby said—I saw the accident, and endeavored to save the man; afterwards helped to search for his body, and assisted in taking him out of the water. Verdiet—Accidental drowning.

Accidental Caving In.—As a laborer named Andrew

dental drowning.

ACCIDENT—CAVING IN.—As a laborer named Andrew Carekan, was at work yesterday evening, at the excavation in Centre street, next to the Hariem Railroad depot, a large bank suddenly caved in, and falling upon his chest and around him, completely buried him beneath. His fellow workmen and others set about extricating him; they did not succeed for more than an hour, when, fortunately, the man was found not much injured.

Accident.—A woman named Aune Williams, residing at No. 288 First avenue, fell down stairs, on Friday night and broke her leg. Sergeaut Marks, of the Eighteenth ward, took her to the City Hospital.

Police Intelligence. THE PRUSSIAN TREASURY NOTES -ARREST OF DR. REUEL-STOOL PIGEON OPERATION ABOUT TO BE

BISCLOSED.

In the matter of the forgeries perpetrated on the Prussian government, by the counterfeiting of treasury notes of "one" thaler," made to imitate the genuine money, some few days since, we noticed the arrest of two Prussians, named tiawacci and Dr. Pleiman, charged with being concerned in the getting up of the forged papers. Yesterday, another one, alleged to be concerned in the forgeries, surrendered himself to Justice Stnart. His name is Dr. Frances Houel, residing at No. 61 arenus A, who, it seems, at the time Gawacci was arrested, became airmed and left the city. An armistice was then entered into by a friend, with Justice Stnart, conditioning that if the Justice put the amount of bail at not higher than \$1.000, he would surrender himself, otherwise he would not. The Justice acceeded to the proposition, and yesterday afternoon. Dr. Heuel appeared, accompanied with is friends, and entered into the required security—Mr. Franc's Debus, or No. 21 avenue C, becoming the bondsman. There are yet, it seems, some very curious developments to be brought to light respecting the getting up of these counterfeit plates on the Prussian government. It is alleged most positively, by parties who appear to know, that the whole matter has been a regular stool pigeon" operation, for the purpose of getting money from the Prussian government, and that the consul in this city has been most grossly imposed upon.

All Dishonest Cook—Officer Wogan, of the Fourth ward, arrested, on Friday, a black man named William Edwards, cook on beard the brig Ave. Capt. James Berry, charged with stealing a California gold piece, valued at \$50; also a dollar in gold contained in a wallet, dope ited in the captain, that a few days ago he hired the prisoner, as cook on heard his brig and that during his absence from the cabin, the prisoner stole the money, as above described, and made off. The above named officer was informed of the relybery, and, during the afternoon, the prisoner as delican money, was found. Also, in a hundie in his poss matter of the forgeries perpetrated on the Prus-

stelen money, was found. Also, in a hundle in his pos-session, a ruit of clother, purchased at the clothing store of John P Ware, No. 68 Chatham street. At this cloth-ing store the negro had changed the \$50 gold piece, and received \$30, which he subsequently disposed of with the exception of \$7. The negro acknowledged his guilt, and Justice Bogart committed him to prison for trial.

Personal Intelligence.

J. York, Ala; J. R. Jones, Elmira; E. Brown, Detroit: Dr. S. L. Ward, Lowell; H. Hall. Portsmouth, Ky.; Hons, A. L. Ackley, Auburn; William Cunningham, Philadelphia; L. Royce Ind; and 130 others, arrived at Howard Hotel on yesterday.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR VANCE, OF OHIO -EX-Governor Joseph Vance died at his residence meat Urba-ra (hio, on the 24th Inst. Mr. Vance was an old resi-dent of the State, had served in the Legislature, was once a representative in Congress and about the year 1840, was the whig Governor. He was a man much esteemed, and possessed many good qualities. Religious Intelligence.

The Reformed Dutch church of Nassau, recently under the pastoral care of Rev. Edwin Holmes, have given a unanimous call to Rev. Richard H. Steels of the Fresby-terian church, Pailston Spa.

The Presbyterian church of Penfield have given a una-nimous call to Mr A. McFarland, late of the Theological Seminary, Princeton, and licentiate of the Presbytery of Troy, to become their paster.

Rev. Mr. Bullard, of Fitchburg, has received a call to settle in Royalston. with the society which was bereaved of a paster by the death of Rev. Mr. Hasen.

Sudbury.

The Rev. Aaron L. Lindsley of the Presbytery of Missaukie. has accepted a call to the Presbyterian church of South Salem, Westchester county, N. Y.

Rev. Evander McNair. of North Carolina, has received a unanineus call to the pastoral charge of the first church in the city of Galveston. Texas.

Ber Adam Harris who has, for a few months past been supplying the pulpit of the Fourth Presbyterian church in Louisville, was on Sabbath last, called to be-come the regular pastor.

Hev. Henry J Van Dyke has accepted a call from the free byterien church at dermantown, near Philadelphia, o become their pastor.

Rev. E. W. Allen, of North Reading, has accepted the esti recently extended to tim by the Howard street church and society in Salem, to become their pactor. Rev. H. H. Rabinson has been installed pastor over Ebenezer church, Tippah county, Miss., on July 23. The Rev. A. B. Carter, of Christ Church, Savannah has accepted the rector-hap of St. John's Church, Yon-kers, N. Y.

Rev. Samuel L. Southard. of Newark, N. J., has been elected revier of Frinity Church. San Francisco, in the place of the Rev. Flavel S. Mines, who has been completed to resign in consequence of protracted III health.

Rev. William H. Brooks has accepted a call to St. Thomas. Church. Newark. Delaware, and will enter upon his

Rev. Varion Clark has accepted the appointment of the Baptist Home Mission Secury, to succeed the late T. M. Symends, whose death was recently announced.

Wis.

Rev. Henry W. Parker, of Dansville, has accepted the call of the Bedford Congregational church in Brooklyn, and entered upon his labors there.

Rev. P. H. Jacob was installed at Coshecton, O., on the Sthinst.

Rev. Francis B. Dinemore, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, has even appointed to a Profe-sea-hip in the Der Molacs Col-ege, located at West Point Iowa. ree, located at West Point Iowa.

Rev. Dr. Ryers. President of the Ohio University, has been elected to the Presidency of the Indian University, and he has signified his acceptance.

ORDINATIONS.

Edward Edmund Bellinger was ordained on the 7th ult. at Radelifebore to the order of deacons.

John Philson was cretained in the holy order of deacons on the 26th ult., at Jackson

on the 26th uit, at Jackson

APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. Wm. Hamilton, late pactor of the Fifth church, Cincinnati, has been appointed Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in South Hansver Cellege.

Rev. Wm. Bishep, late of Binois College, has been appointed Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in the same institution.

Rev. W. C. Summerville has accepted an appointment to the Professorship of Aocient Languages of Austin Cellege, at Huntsville, Pexas.

The Rev. Mr. Selss of Cumberland, Md. has been unanimensity cheeted pactor of the Second English Lutheran church in Combard street Baltimore, vacated by the recent resignation of the Rev Mr. Ewing.

Rev. R. B. Westbrook of the Fourth Prechytery of Philadelphia, has been unanimously elected to the pastoral office, by the Freehyterian church in Sirewsbury, N. J. RESIGNATIONS.

The Rev. Charles C. Townsend has resigned his mission at Fort Smith and Van Buren.

Rev. Doctor Hewitt has tendered his resignation as pactor of the South Congregational church in Bridge-port, Ct.

port, Ct. DEGREES CONFERED.

The University of Ohio condernd the degree of D. D. upon Bishop Ames and Rev. W. P. Strickland, of the Methodist Church

The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon the Rev. Amos Blanchard of this city at the Williams College Commencement, at Williamstoon, on Monday.

The Senatus Academicus of Madison University, of the State of New York, has conferred the honorary degree of Dector of Divinity on the Rev. James Pyper, paster of the Raptist Church in Torsoto. Rev. Agron Judson, paster of the Second Presbyterian shurch, died at Oswego on the 21st inst, in the fortieth rear of his me.

church, died at Cawego on the 21st inst, in the fortistin year of his age.

The Rev. Julianus Brann Catholic priest in Massillon. Ohio, was struck with pulsy on Monday of last week, and died in a few minutes.

Rev. Daniel Bond, of Peekekill, died on Friday morning the 23d Instant. He was a native of Adams, Jeiferson county.

The overland mail brings intelligence from Ceylon of the death of Rev. Christian David whose name is familiar to all readers of Christian missionary literature.

NEW CHURCHES.

The new Methodist church at Flatbush, L. I., will be dedicated on Sunday, September 5th. The church is a reat edifice, and the society, though at present small, is rapidly progressing.

The corner stone of a German Evangelical church at Black Bock Dam was laid on the 25th instant.

A new Baptist chapel has been opened at Hornley. It was dedicated on the 15th instant.

The Associate Reformed Congregation of Columbus have purchased a lot, and will erect a church building as soon as the necessary arrange ments can be made.

The Assemble has been all the rect a church building as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

The Catholice of Curmin wills are only waiting the return of the Archbishop, to have the corner stone of their new church blessed, and the building commenced. Funds sufficient for the erection of the building are already constituted.

sufficient for the erection of the building are already contributed.

The subscribers to a new meeting-house now being completed in South Maiden have organized under the name of the South Maiden for gregational Society.

A new Presbyterian church was dedicated at Thibedaux, Louisians on the iddinst.

Perry Davis, the "Pain-killer" man, is building a church in Providence. Rhode Island, at an expense of some \$12,000 or \$15,000.

First Christian church in St. Louis was dedicated on the 15th inst. The ceremony was performed by Rev. S. S. Church.

S. Church.

A new Congregational church has been formed at Gloversville, Fullon county. New York.

The dedication of the rew house of worship for the Congregational church in North Middleberough, Mass., took place on Wednesslay 25th uit.

took piece on Wednesday 25th uit.

The new church erecting by Rev. Dr. Lord's society in Euffale in rearly completed. It is said it will be the largest Old School church in the country, espable of scating 3,000 people.

MEGGLLANEOUS.

ing 3.000 people.

MISCHLANDOUS.

Rev. W. C. Summershie, have paster of the Presbyterian church at Galvesten, has necepted the Professorship of Ancient Larguage's of Austin college, at Hamsville.

Rev. Mr. Hastings chaplain to the American Legation at Home, is about to return home in consequence of a sudden call. He will be succeeded in his functions by Rev. Mr. Baird.

Rev. R. B. Wee'brook has recently given notice of his intention to resign the affice of District Secretary of the American and Portign Christian Union, and has since received a call from the Pro-by-trian church of Shrewsbury, New Jercey. He has also been unanimously elected paster of the Presbyterian church of Burington, New Jersey. It is not yet known whether he will accept either.

Rev. T. S. White was dimissed at his own request, by the Presbytery of Huron from the pasterate of the Piest Presbyterian church in Francat, late lower Sendusky, O. on the 26th of June.

Rev. Garge W. Eriggs, of Plymouth has declined accepting the invitation of the Pirst bursh in Salem.

Rev. J. A. Selis will deliver his valedistory to the congregation of the English Lutheran church at Comberland. Md., this day, 26th instant.

Prof. Galvin E. Stowe will be inaugurated Professor of Sacred Literature, at Andover Theological Seminary, acct.

Sacred Literature, at Andever Theological Seminary, next Wednesday, September Sirst. Rev. Wm. C. Pond was ordained as a missionary to California, at the Hammond street Church, at Bangor, Me., on the 26th int. Rev. Mr. Goodwin, former paster of St. John's, is loca-

ted at Elmira.

Rev. Henry Davis has accepted the post of Assistant Secretary and General Agent of the American Baptist Home Musica Society.

Rev. Henry W. Lee, D. D., Rector of St. Luke's Church, in Rochester, has been appointed Professor in Divinity in Subilec College, Illinois, of which the venerable Bishop Chase is President.

Rev. Dav. In Water President of the Ohio University, has

Chase is Fredden!

Rev. Dr. Ryors, President of the Ohlo University, has accepted the Presidency of the Indiana University, at Bloomington, and the Rev. Dr. Temiinson, former President of Augusta College, Ry., has been elected President of the Ohlo University.

Rev. D. F. Warren (Episcopalian), of Marcellus, has been appointed Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison, in place of E. W. Hagar, resigned.

Rev. Mr. A. Berkey is just entering upon the field of the Second German Evangelical Mission church in De-

the Second German Evangelical Mission church in Detreit, Mich.

The Rev Mr. Coons, of the 1st Presbyterian Church, Memphis, Tenn. is expected to return in about one week, entirely restored to health and usefulness.

The Southern Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet at Rushville, on the 6th October 1884.

Episcopal Church will indeed ber next

Rev. William H. Brooks (sen of Prof N. C. Brooks, of Baltimore), who was recently ordained at Alexandria, has been appointed Minister of St. Thomas Episcopal Church at Newark, N. J.

Bay Charles Randall has been appointed to an agency nt Newark, N. J.

Rev. Charles Randall has been appointed to an agency
for the American Raptist Publication Society, and has entered upon its duties.

Rev. Elon. Galusha. of Lockport. New York, has been
appointed Exploring Agent of the Home Mission Boolety
for Canada West, and will enter upon his duties immedistely.

ately.

Rev. Wm. Barnes has requested a dismission from the Congregational Church and society in Foxborough.

Rev. D. W. Chris. D. D. has declined the professorship to which he had been unanimously elected by the Trustee of the Methodist deneral Biblical Institute, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Bishop Sales.